

MISS MARION COCKRELL  
TO WED A NAVAL ENGINEER.

Senator Cockrell Announces His Daughter's Engagement to Mr. Edson F. Galland, Who Is Connected With the Cramps Ship Yards at Philadelphia—The Wedding Will Take Place in Washington Some Time Before Lent.



MISS MARION COCKRELL.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Cockrell announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marion Cockrell, to Mr. Edson F. Galland, formerly of this city, now a prominent engineer connected with the Cramps shipyard at Philadelphia. The wedding will take place in this city in February, before Lent.

No similar event has been of more pleasing interest to Miss Cockrell, or to society generally at the national capital, where Miss Cockrell has spent much of her life. She is considered one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Washington, and possessed of the highest mental and moral qualities. For several years, since the death of her mother, she has resided with her father's family, and has become known to and admired by the most prominent American and foreign residents at the capital.

After leaving school in this city Miss Cockrell was graduated from the convent of the Assumption in Paris, France, returning to America she has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and spent the summer of 1901 in Paris and other places on the continent as the guest of Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado, one of the

ANDREW UHRI KILLED  
BY GRAND AVENUE CAR

Accident Similar to That Which Cost James H. Hill His Life a Week Ago.

BODY UNTOUCHED BY WHEELS.

Victim Was Struck as He Stood on South-Bound Track Waiting for Fourth Street car to Pass.

Andrew Uhri, 29 years old, a wealthy contractor who had retired from active business life, was killed almost instantly yesterday morning at 10:45 o'clock by a Grand avenue car at Grand avenue and Flora boulevard, in South St. Louis.

The accident occurred just one week from the date upon which James B. Hill of No. 141 West Fifth boulevard, also a prominent and wealthy contractor, met death in the same manner. As in the case of Mr. Hill, Mr. Uhri was struck by a rapidly moving car and crushed down with terrific force.

The body was not touched by the wheels, but a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain and injuries to the chest and arms were such as to cause immediate unconsciousness. Death ensued within a half hour at No. 236 South Grand avenue, the residence of William C. Uhri, son of the dead man.

LEIT GERMANY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. Uhri was born in Baden, Germany. His father was a contractor in the Fatherland and his son followed in his footsteps. Arriving in this country in 1881, he was employed by the German Army, which was in sympathy with the German cause in the Franco-Prussian war. He decided to settle in this country and began a contracting business in St. Louis, where he prospered. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Federal forces and served for a year and a half in that struggle. At the expiration of this time he was taken into the service of the Confederacy in this city. He continued at the same work living a quiet, retired life, with few interruptions until he turned the entire business into the hands of his son and settled down to enjoy his old age at leisure.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence in St. Mark's cemetery. The Reverend Johannes E. Jones of the Independent Evangelical Church will conduct the services.

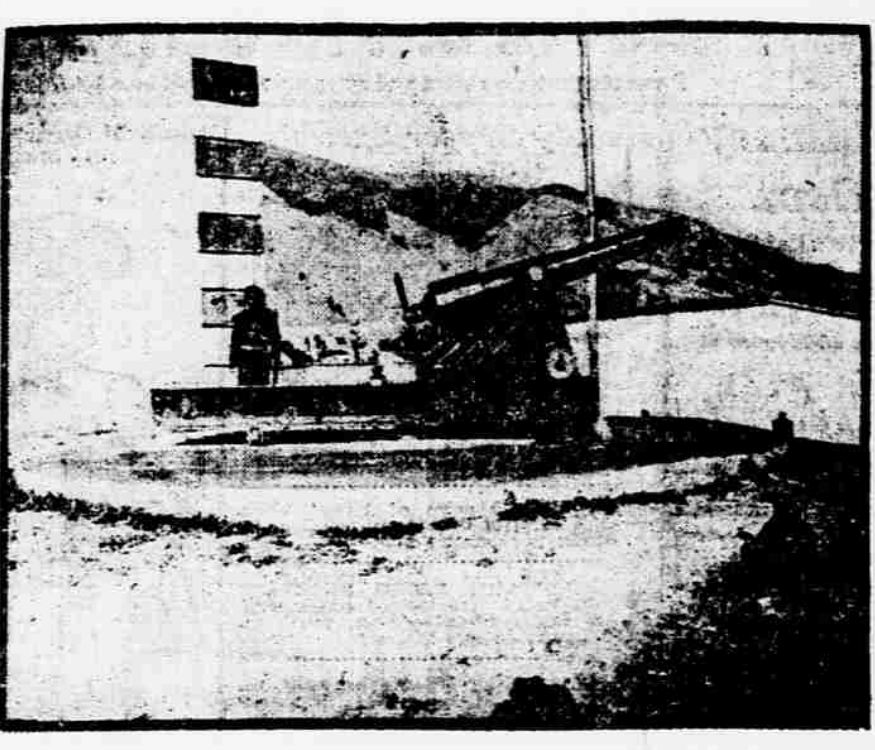
MORGAN AND YERKES AS SPECTERS AT BOARD MEETING

Cartoon in Truth Forecasts the Passing of the Old Man From Control of Great Enterprises.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Dec. 12.—The day of the old man, even in conservative old England, has come to an end. The young man is now to take his place in the world.

All London is laughing just now at a cartoon in the Christmas number of *Truth* depicting a board meeting of an English railway company. Septuagenarians and octogenarians, some half blind, some half deaf, some with more society flourishes, crowd round a board table in the most laughable attitudes and find the luncheon menu the most momentous item of the agenda. Pictures of Yerkes and Morgan also arise before them as specters. This is not far from a true picture of the condition of the directorates of even the leading roads.

UNITED STATES SENDING WARSHIPS TO VENEZUELAN WATERS;  
ITALY PRESENTS ULTIMATUM DEMANDING PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.



ONE OF THE BIG GUNS AT LA GUAYRA. All Government Troops Have Abandoned La Guayra, Where German and British Vessels Watch for Remnants of Castro's Navy—Dutch Merchant Steamer the Only One to Ignore the Efforts at Blockade.

FURY OF RESIDENTS MAKES THE SITUATION DANGEROUS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.—The American fleet here is deeply interested in the news of the Anglo-German action in Venezuela.

The *Kearazee*, Alabama, Massachusetts, Iowa and *Scorpion*, with Admiral Higginson in command, and the Chicago, Newark and *Exeter*, with Admiral Sumner commanding, will sail for Trinidad next Friday.

The United States will thus have a strong naval force within easy distance from the Venezuelan coast.

This movement, however, it is intimated, has no connection with the situation in Venezuela, and was arranged before matters became acute.

Admiral Towner is gratified by the mobilization here. He says it is the finest fleet ever assembled under one flag, and that it is an honor to command it. The search problem taught important lessons, which will be beneficial to the service.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 12.—(Copyright, 1902.)—President Castro has sent a commission, composed of the leading merchants of Caracas, with proposals to the representatives of the allied Powers.

This commission reached La Guayra at 2 o'clock this afternoon and went aboard the British cruiser *Charley* and the German cruiser *Vineta*.

The proposals were presented to the allied Powers. The nature of these proposals is not disclosed.

All of the Venezuelan Government troops have abandoned La Guayra.

The situation is troublesome because of the fury of the residents. So great are their fears that the militia will be called out to preserve order.

All drinking saloons have been closed and the sale of liquor has been prohibited.

The German training ship *Stosch* is cruising in the offing on the outlook for Venezuelan vessels which are expected to pass this port.

British merchant vessels are not calling at this port now, because the warships announced that they could not offer protection at the docks.

The Dutch steamer *Prinz Wilhelm IV* entered the port, however, and discharged her cargo. She did this after her captain had consulted United States Minister Bowen in Caracas.

ITALY DEMANDS \$63,000 IMMEDIATELY IN PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The attitude taken by the Italian Government is regarded by Venezuela officials as incomprehensible, when it is considered that in the treaty signed between Italy and Venezuela in Madrid on June 19, 1881, article four contained an understanding by Italy that in case of claims for damages arising from revolutionary acts, Italians would receive exactly similar treatment to that accorded Venezuelans under similar circumstances. That is to say, that the Italians would renounce all title to diplomatic intervention.

TEXT OF ULTIMATUMS EXPLAINS DETAILS OF THE ALLIES' CLAIMS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 12.—The following are authentic copies of the demands presented by the German and British Ministers Monday, December 8, before embarkment at La Guayra:

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'Replying to Your Excellency's note of the 4th inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the German Government to point out to the Venezuelan Government in writing that, regarding the steamer *San Risto*, the British Government has given full explanation, and has shown that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does his Majesty's Government think there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities of Trinidad, who only acted conformably with instructions.

"I have the honor to further express that his Majesty's Government regrets the situation which has arisen from the action taken by the Venezuelan Government to satisfy the claims which his Majesty's Government has brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well-founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the last civil war and the previous ones and the ill treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and also include an arrangement for the foreign debt.

"I have asked the Venezuelan Government to make a declaration that they recognize in principle the justice of these claims; that they will immediately make compensation in the navigation cases and the cases



PRESIDENT CASTRO AND HIS SECRETARY.

Information of the note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, dated the 5th of May last. In that note the Venezuelan Government refused the demands of the Imperial Government relative to the payment of German claims arising out of their civil wars of 1858 to 1860, and to support their refusal referred to arguments already put forward.

"The Imperial Government, even after examining those arguments anew, does not think it can consider them satisfactory. The Government of the Republic argues in the first place that, owing to the interior legislation of the country, it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic course, thus asserting the doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legislation.

"That doctrine is not in conformity with international law, since the question of judging whether such intervention is admissible must be appreciated not according to the disposition of the interior legislation, but in accordance with the principles of international law.

"The Venezuelan Government, with the object of making a demonstration of diplomatic defense, claims that this is inadmissible, and relies on the twentieth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the Imperial Government and the Republic of Colombia of the 23d of July, 1892.

"This argument is wanting in efficiency, firstly, because the treaty is valid only between the German Empire and Colombia, and because section 2 of said article puts no obstacle in the way of a diplomatic defense against German claims arising out of acts committed by the Colombian Government or its organs.

"Likewise, the affirmations of the Venezuelan Government are not correct that foreign claims consequent on Venezuelan civil wars have never been arranged by diplomatic course, because like arrangements which Venezuela concluded with France in 1885 and with Spain in 1898 a formal agreement were signed on the 6th of February, 1898, between the German Minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan Minister at the order of their respective Governments for the arrangement of German claims consequent on the civil war of 1858.

"OTHER OBJECTIONS.

"No objection can be given to the other objection of the Venezuelan Government that diplomatic defense of the present claims is inadmissible because an adequate road to a settlement is open by the decree of the 24th of January, 1901, since the proceedings provided for by the decree do not constitute a guarantee for a just solution of those claims.

"It has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan Government, firstly, claims anterior to the 23d of May, 1898 (which is the date of the rising headed by the present President of the Republic) are excluded, while Venezuela will naturally have to answer for the acts in forming Governments. Secondly, all diplomatic intervention against revolution, which by commission we must exclude, appears to the federal high court being alone permitted.

"In spite of this, however, as has been seen, there were some cases where judicial employees depended on the Venezuelan Government, and when occasion has arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

"Finally, the payment of any claims which a commission might allow was to be effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been seen, would scarcely have value.

"In fact, the procedure employed by the Venezuelan Government has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims.

"In particular, the few German claims which would be presented to the commission

REPEATED FAILURES.

"After the failure of several attempts to induce the Government of the Republic to modify the decree in said points, the Imperial Government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately to present to the Venezuelan Government those which were found justified.

"It is true that afterward the Venezuelan Government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by Congress, but the law which was sanctioned by Congress at the beginning of the year only repeats the insufficient provisions of the decree of the 24th of January, 1901. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly represented to a commission.

"Afterwards the Venezuelan Government conducted its correspondence in an almost offensive tone and finally published the names of the Venezuelan officials who were marked 'confidential,' without the consent of the Imperial Government, accompanying them with a memorandum couched in offensive terms.

"In spite of the sincerity of the desire which animates the Imperial Government to maintain existing good relations with Venezuela, and although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the Republic or to interfere in its interior institutions, it can only see, in the proceedings employed by the Venezuelan Government, an intention to deny to the German claims the settlement due to them in conformity with international law.

"It therefore, believes itself compelled to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction.

"DEMAND FOR MONEY.

"The Imperial Government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan Government to satisfy without delay the German credits, which, according to my note of the 31st of December last, amount to 1,735,250 bolivars 65 centimes.

"Furthermore, the manner in which German claims consequent on the war have been treated by the Government of the Republic has led the Imperial Government to think that other claims of its subjects against the Republic also stand in need of support.

"To arrive at a just conclusion, therefore, Germany demands that the present civil war and the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the slaughter-house at Caracas, and the amount due to Germany in principle for interest and amortization scrip of the 5 per cent Venezuelan loan of 1895, which were delivered in redemption of a guaranty of interest, must be considered in the same light.

"By order of the Imperial Government I have to ask the Venezuelan Government to make a declaration immediately that it recognizes in principle the correctness of those demands and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission with the object of having them determined and assured in all their details.

"The Imperial Government hopes the Government of the Republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany and not oblige the Imperial Government itself to enforce their satisfaction.

"At the same time the Imperial Government thinks that the Venezuelan Government that it has been informed by the British Government of its claims against Venezuela. The two Governments have agreed to proceed jointly, to obtain satisfaction of all demands.

(Signed) "VON PILGRIM-BALTZAR, 'German Charge d'Affaires.'

The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

GENERAL CASTRO HAS GATHERED A FORCE OF 20,000 MEN TO HIS STANDARD.

"The blockade of Puerto Cabello, which is better fortified, will doubtless meet with opposition of a sterner sort than the European forces encountered at La Guayra, and will inevitably intensify the national feeling against any invasion.

"Greater commercial interests are centered at Maracaibo than at La Guayra. Only very shallow-draft vessels can reach western coast, and forces they could land would not be very efficacious.

"Near Caracas a range of mountains parallel to the coast offers a fine natural line of defense. A line of the little railroad runs a little way toward the interior, but what a fine chance the half-dressed natives would have to duplicate the Boers' tactics along that line!

"SUPPLY BASES.

"At Trinidad, St. Lucia and the Barbadoes, Great Britain, of course, has convenient bases of supplies. Germany has not that advantage. The Dutch, at their island of Curaçao, and at Curaçao with the little town of Santa Cruz, though not involved in the present affair, are factors to be reckoned with.

"Venezuelan revolutionists have always found refuge there when matters were unpromising at home. Some of these opportunists of General Castro have accumulated from Europe considerable quantities of ammunition, arms, field pieces and other military equipment, and recently Castro was successful in diverting a considerable quantity of munitions from the Dutch stores.

"But it is the rural fighting population that should be considered from now on. To illustrate how heroic these half-savage people are it is necessary only to recall the brave fight little Paraguan made against her enemies.

"General Martin McMahon, who was appointed Minister at Caracas about 1887, I think, followed the Dictator, Lopez, into the field and saw what a brave people these beleaguered Paraguanyans were. They were modern fighters. They had small boys of 13, and even girls, and they fought with tigerish ferocity against the little gunboats and squads of infantry. They had no other weapons than their bows and arrows. For three full years they maintained the unequal struggle, until utter exhaustion wiped them out. Lopez blew his brains out rather than surrender.

"SPARTAN FIGHTERS.

"Now the Llaneros, or plainsmen, of Venezuela are fighters of the same caliber. Attacking the coast towns of Venezuela is like smashing a paper shell against a rock. The people are cracking another nut. The Llaneros are magnificent hand-to-hand fighters, and as fanatical foes of the Turks, and as determined enemies of the Spaniards, they are a formidable force. They need no belconico commissariat or modern quartermaster's department. They slaughter herds of cattle or attempt to capture out of portions of steak in sufficient quantities for current needs and make it edible by riding with it between their saddles, if they happen to have any, and their horses' tails.

"Venezuela has within her borders all she needs for sustenance during a protracted struggle, no matter how much her coast is blockaded. She has quantities of cattle and overabundance of coffee and cocoa, plenty of flax for raiment, cereals in profusion, the banana—a universal food—besides rivers navigable for such craft as her people possess.

"Once aroused their fierce national feeling, and from my knowledge of them, I am confident it is possible for European troops to penetrate beyond the reach of guns from their fleets. It would be a tedious, stubbornly contested conflict for any power to make it possible for European troops to cut off portions of steak in sufficient quantities for current needs and make it edible by riding with it between their saddles, if they happen to have any, and their horses' tails.

"Just as the Garde Rurale of Mexico has been improved in recent years, so the organized troops of Venezuela have advanced. Together with the plainsmen, they form the most potent fighting force south of the United States. I do not know better fighters to command. Not uniform, but the spirit that ennobles their brown breasts and bare legs is the real potentiality. They are a brave, passionate people, native fighters.

"If this embargo is not rectified before the rural population is inflamed, even American interests will be touched, for Americans predominate in Maracaibo.

"President Castro is a late domestic revolutionary troublemaker. He has shown great military capacity, in my judgment, for he has brought it to pass that European troops, cut off from the capital to strike them a powerful blow and has now diverted them from the immediate sources of discontent into a rallying force, eager to rout foreign invaders. He managed to divert by his own use the arms that had escaped his own

GENERAL MOLINEUX SAYS THAT THE NATIVES WOULD NEVER PERMIT FOREIGN OCCUPANCY OF THE INTERIOR AND PREDICTS A BLOODY CONFLICT IF ATTEMPTED—MAKES COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE, COUNTRY AND PRESENT SITUATION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Dec. 12.—"It begins to look like another 'Boer war,' this time in South America, instead of South Africa," said General E. L. Molineux to-night. The old Civil War veteran has had some experience with South American fighters and the news from Venezuela has made him reminiscent.

With a little band of a dozen soldiers of fortune, many years ago, he went down through the fastnesses of South America. All save four—Colonel Hays of Canada, Captain d'Arc of Switzerland, Harry Sanford of this city and General Molineux—succumbed to yellow fever.

While Daniel Tlemann was Mayor of New York General Molineux Blanco invited General Jose Paz, known as the 'Lion of Venezuela,' to return to his native land, whence he had been exiled several years before. He took back with him a friendly staff, General Molineux among others. Paz

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was promptly thrust into jail and the others made their way back to Europe and America as best they could. Through the assistance of the Freemasons, whom they managed to meet, General Molineux and one or two others made their way in and across the plains and through the mountain fastnesses to Maracaibo and thence to the coast.

"At that time," said General Molineux, "I saw enough of the people and their resources to know that Venezuela possesses enough military strength to preclude any permanent occupancy of the Republic beyond the immediate coast line.

"The climate there is good enough, but in the interior a white man encounters all sorts of obstacles.

"YELLOW JACK.

"Yellow Jack," which has just seized poor Tom Nast, is the terrible natural ally of the Venezuelans in any conflict with a European foe. 'Yellow Jack' is a constant

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